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WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, clouds, likely. Temp. 16-20 (61-68). Sunday, variable. Temp. 15-18 (59-64).
DON: Saturday, possible showers. Temp. 13-16 (55-61). Sunday, changeable. CHANNELE: Moderate. Temp. 14-17 (57-63).
ROME: Saturday, fair. Temp. 14-17 (57-63).
TOKYO: Saturday, clouds. Temp. 15-17 (59-63).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	85a.
Belgium	23 F.	Laos	85a.
Canada	35 F.	Malaysia	85a.
France	55 F.	Mexico	85a.
Germany	55 F.	Norway	85a.
Greece	18 D.	Portugal	85a.
India	85 F.	Spain	85a.
Italy	85 F.	Sweden	85a.
Japan	85 F.	Switzerland	85a.
South Africa	85 F.	Turkey	85a.
U.S.	85 F.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	85a.
U.S. Military (Eur.)	85 F.	Yugoslavia	85a.



Convicted criminals with signs around their necks are taken in a truck to be executed in Changsha, China. Travelers report that it was one of four trucks carrying criminals to be executed for political crimes.

CHINESE OFFICIAL DENIES POLITICAL EXECUTIONS

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP).—A senior Chinese official denied yesterday as "groundless" a recent press report that political prisoners were being executed in China in a purge.

Chang Hsiang-shan, director of the Central Broadcasting Administration of China, said that "there could be no execution of political prisoners" in China because they should be educated in accordance with the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teaching. In this sense, even the purged Gang of Four radicals led by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, will not be executed, he said.

The Gang of Four was arrested in October of last year after being accused of attempting to usurp power from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Mr. Mao's successor.

Mr. Chang acknowledged, however, that there had been executions of some criminals on charges of murder, rape and black-marketing in certain districts.

Mr. Chang, who is visiting Japan as the leader of a delegation of 10 Chinese journalists, spoke at a reception by Japanese reporters formerly posted in Peking.

Helms Gets Suspended Sentence, \$2,000 Fine for Senate Testimony

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Former CIA Director Richard Helms was fined \$2,000 and given suspended two-year sentence today for failing to tell a Senate committee all he knew about efforts to prevent the election of the late Salvador Allende president of Chile.

J.S. District Judge Barrington Parker pronounced sentence after hearing testimony from Helms and defense attorneys, who argued that Mr. Helms had thought he was acting in the best interests of the country.

On Monday, Mr. Helms pleaded to contest to a criminal information charging him with two misdemeanor counts of failing to testify fully, completely and accurately during a 1973 Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on covert CIA operations in Chile.

The plea was the result of negotiations between the Justice Department and Mr. Helms's attorneys during which department officials promised to ask the court to suspend any prison sentence that might be imposed.

But Judge Parker, in accepting the "nolo contendere" plea, disagreed with the defendant's argument and told the defendant that "this court does not feel it should bound by this agreement."

Polisario Warns France Against Freeing Eight

ALGERIA, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Polisario Front, the Saharan rebel movement, said today that it will defend itself against France's "hostile act" in sending troops to Senegal possibly to seize eight French hostages seized by Saharan guerrillas.

The Polisario Front issued its warning in a message from its liberated territory inside the Sahara to heads of African states and to the Organisation of African Unity.

The Polisario, backed by Algeria and Libya, has been fighting for independence of Western Sahara since Spain gave its former colony to Morocco and Mauritania in February of last year.

Polisario guerrillas have seized eight French hostages who are believed to be held in a remote area of Mauritania.

250 Red Advisers in Ethiopia, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The State Department said today that it believes there are about 250 Soviet and Cuban military advisers in Ethiopia who are fighting Somalia over the Ogaden region.

State Department spokesman John Tanner said that the department would not contradict news reports which said that there are about 150 Cuban and 100 Soviet military personnel advising Ethiopia's leftist government.



Archbishop Hilarion Capucci

Israel to Free Bishop Jailed For Smuggling Arab Arms

TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Israel will release the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, the Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, from prison Sunday. Government officials said today that they decided to free him because he is no longer viewed as a danger to the country.

They said that he will be deported to Italy after serving almost 3 years of the 12-year prison term he received in 1974 after conviction for smuggling weapons and explosives from Lebanon to Arab guerrillas in Israel. Pope Paul VI yesterday appealed for Archbishop Capucci's release on humanitarian grounds.

In Italy, Vatican officials said that Archbishop Capucci, 55, will arrive in Rome Sunday and after being welcomed by representatives of the Pope will be sent to a clinic.

The Israeli radio said that the Syrian-born prelate will go to South America after a two or three-month stay in a Rome hospital. Archbishop Capucci's health deteriorated after his imprisonment, according to his lawyer, Peadar Shihadeh.

An official in Prime Minister (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Paris Honors for Levesque Anger Ottawa

PARIS, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Quebec Premier René Levesque wound up a three-day official visit here today that brought warm expressions of solidarity from the French government but stirred anger in Ottawa.

In a joint statement here, the French government bolstered earlier statements underscoring close ties with the French-speaking province by agreeing to a series of annual meetings between premiers.

In Ottawa, the Canadian government, apparently rankled by yesterday's naming of Mr. Levesque as a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, sent an official note to the French government.

A Ministry of External Affairs spokesman said that the note was intended to remind France that the Ottawa government must first grant permission before Canadians can receive foreign titles and awards. But the spokesman refused to categorize the note as a protest. "I don't think it is as major as far as we are concerned," he said.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau indicated at a news conference yesterday that the government had asked for a report from Canada's ambassador to France, Gérard Pelletier, on Mr. Levesque's visit. Mr. Trudeau said that his government would decide then whether the French government's conduct was acceptable.

The French decision to deal with Quebec directly and regularly at the highest level of government was announced in a joint statement that concluded Mr. Levesque's visit.

The statement also made official the support for Quebec's self-determination expressed yesterday in a toast by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The statement said that the President "evoked the warm and fraternal links that unite France and Quebec, recalling that what Quebec expected from France were understanding, confidence and support on which it could count and which would not be withheld along the path that it decided to take."

Since Mr. Levesque and his party Quebecers were elected last year, the Premier has led the province toward independence.

In Response to Dissent Crackdown Arms Ban on South Africa Voted by Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 (UPI).—The United Nations today imposed an arms embargo against South Africa—the first time a UN member has been so punished by the world body. U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young called the embargo a "stigma" that hopefully would force Pretoria to end its apartheid policies.

The Security Council approved by a vote of 15 to 0 a resolution ordering the 148 other UN members to stop immediately the supplying of military and police equipment, ammunition, spare parts and nuclear-weapons technology to South Africa.

The resolution also called arms sales to South Africa "a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security."

The unprecedented order was the world body's response to the latest crackdown by South Africa's white minority government against black leaders, other dissidents and the nation's leading newspapers following controversy over the death in prison of black activist Steve Biko.

First Time

It was the first time in its 32-year history that the United Nations had imposed mandatory sanctions against a member. Rhodesia is under an even tougher embargo, but it has never been a UN member.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called it "clearly an historic occasion."

Mr. Young said, "We look forward to the day when progress in South Africa will make it possible for this council to remove the stigma which this resolution places on South Africa."

"It is our fervent hope," the U.S. envoy said, "that the government of South Africa will begin to talk and listen to its own people... and move away from the disasters which threaten that country."

The embargo is mandatory. It means the other UN members are obliged under the organization's charter to abide by it. There are no formal penalties for violations, although offending nations could be subject to sanctions.

But some diplomats and other experts doubted that the arms sanction would have much effect. South Africa already produces 80 per cent—some estimates put it at 75 per cent—of its own arms needs, and military experts say it could eventually become self-sufficient in weaponry.

South Africa is by far the strongest nation militarily in Africa south of the Sahara. Its armed forces, including police, citizens forces and reserves, number 368,000, 350,000 of them white. Its navy has 30 major vessels and its air force more than 500 planes.

The resolution was a compromise between the black African bloc, which wanted much stiffer arms and economic sanctions, and the five Western members of the council—the United States, France, Britain, Canada and West Germany—who wanted a six-month limit on an arms embargo.

The United States, France and Britain, permanent members of the council, vetoed three hard-line black African resolutions Monday. The new resolution mentions neither economic sanctions nor any time limit on the arms embargo.

Mr. Young said that, in approving the arms embargo, "we have just sent a very clear message to the government of South Africa that the measures which were announced on Oct. 19 [the crackdown] have created a new situation in South Africa's relationship with the rest of the world."

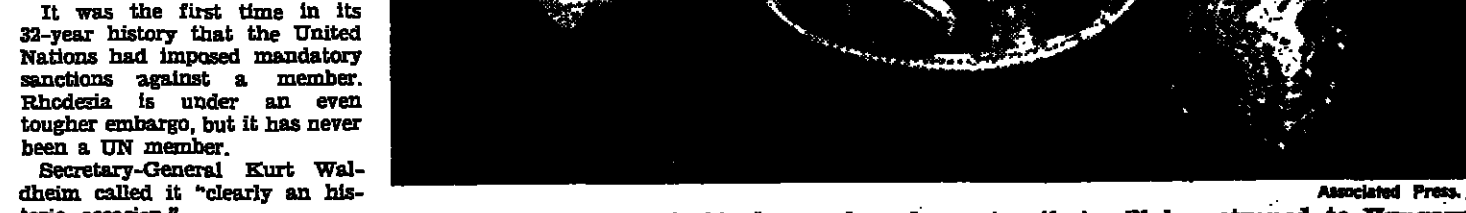
British Ambassador Ivor Roberts called it "both a warning and an appeal to... the South African government to heed the views of the international community before matters deteriorate further."

French Ambassador Jacques Legette, whose country has been one of South Africa's biggest military suppliers, said, "France already has decided on a mandatory arms embargo" and would take "all necessary steps" to make sure it is enforced.

Move Is Condemned

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Government and opposition spokesmen were united in a condemnation of the UN decision to impose the arms embargo.

Minister of Foreign Affairs R.F. (Pik) Botha criticized the world organization, calling its move "an incitement to violence" that would stiffen the resolve of South Africans to defend their country. He called the Security Council decision hypocritical.



Copies of crown of St. Stephen, orb and scepter that will be returned to Hungary.

Jewels Held Since 1945 U.S. to Return Hungarian Crown

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Carter administration, in a significant move toward improved relations with Hungary, has decided to return that country's crown of St. Stephen, the symbol of Hungarian nationhood that has been in U.S. custody since 1945.

Administration and congressional sources said that the decision was conveyed to key members of Congress yesterday.

It also was learned that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance intends to deliver the crown and its accompanying jewels to the Budapest government next month.

The decision to return the crown jewels is regarded by administration officials as a symbol of the changes that have occurred in Hungary in recent years as that country, led by Premier János Kádár, has become perhaps the most internally liberal of the East European countries allied to the Soviet Union.

Important Step

The move also was described as an important step toward normalizing ties with Budapest. Now that the crown issue is settled, it is expected that steps will be undertaken to extend nondiscriminatory tariffs, the so-called most-favored-nation treatment, to Hungary. Currently, only Poland and Romania in the Warsaw Pact receive such concessions.

Officials said that the question of returning the crown has been under study for some time and it was judged appropriate to return the jewels now. It is understood that Philip Káiser, the U.S. ambassador in Budapest, had strongly urged it.

"The crown was sent as a coronation gift to Stephen, Hungary's first king, in the year 1000 by Pope Sylvester II. The Regalia, decorated with miniatures depicting religious scenes and surrounded by an inclined cross. In addition to the crown, the other treasures include a gold scepter and orb and a gold-encrusted royal mantle.

The regalia has had profound national symbolism for Hungarians who trace their country's nationhood and conversion to Christianity to that period.

The treasures were turned over to U.S. military authorities at the end of World War II by the Hungarian military guard that was in charge of the crown and who feared that it would otherwise fall into the hands of Soviet troops who had conquered the country.

After the crown was received from the Hungarian guard in 1945, it was sent to West Germany for a few years where it was kept in U.S. custody and eventually transferred to Fort Knox, Ky. The Hungarian leaders repeatedly asked for its return, but as relations hardened following the Communist takeover in 1947, the United States refused to consider the request.

Striking U.K. Power Workers Threaten National Blackout

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Striking utility workers today threatened a total blackout of Britain as power cuts affected factories, stores and millions of homes and the state-run Electricity Generating Board said that wildcat strikers will not be paid.

A spokesman for rebel power workers, whose slowdown already has dealt a blow to the economy, said, "This country is going to grind to a bloody halt."

"It looks as though they want a showdown," said the rebel spokesman, who refused to identify himself. "If this is what they want, this is what they will get."

He delivered the challenge to the embattled Labor party government and the country after Energy Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn appealed to the power station strikers to return to normal working.

Negotiations Urged

"The government believes negotiations to meet this problem, compatible with pay policy, are both possible and right," Mr. Benn said in Parliament. "On this basis the government hopes a return to normal working can begin at once," Mr. Benn added.

Britain was plunged into a blackout crisis by a sudden power station workers staging a slowdown to back demands for higher special pay to compensate for night shifts.

The slowdown began about three weeks ago. But from the beginning of this week it began to bite hard, forcing electricity generating authorities increasingly to inflict the country with power blackouts.

For the fifth successive day additional areas of the country were deprived of electricity for hours at a time.

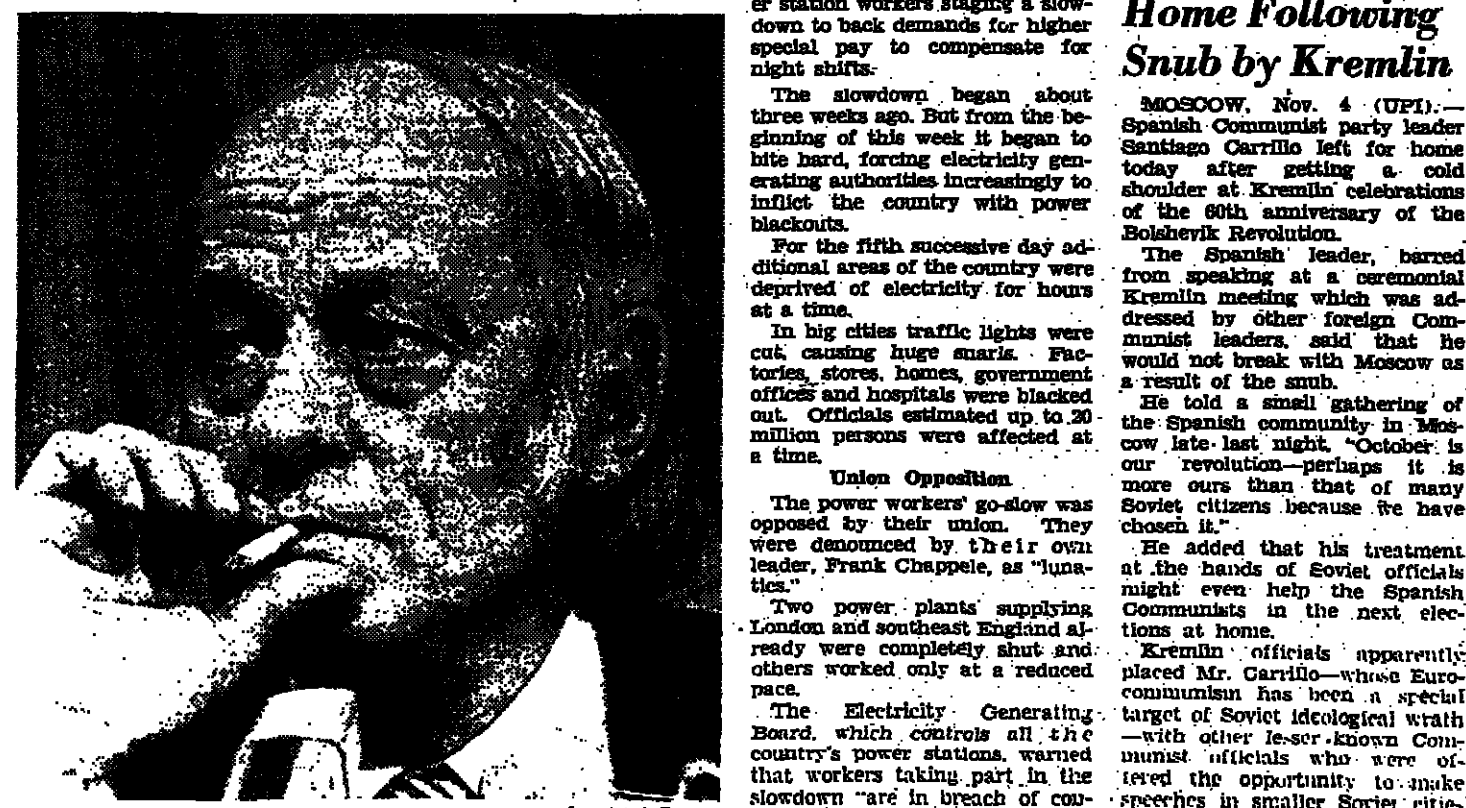
In big cities traffic lights were cut, causing huge snarls. Factories, stores, homes, government offices and hospitals were blacked out. Officials estimated up to 20 million persons were affected at a time.

Union Opposition

The power workers' go-slow was opposed by their union. They were denounced by their own leader, Frank Chapple, as "lunatics."

Two power plants supplying London and southeast England already were completely shut and others worked only at a reduced pace.

The Electricity Generating Board, which controls all the country's power stations, warned that workers taking part in the slowdown "are in breach of contract and will not be paid until they resume normal working."



Premier René Levesque at news conference yesterday.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

مكتبة الأمل

Will Push Energy Bill

Carter Overseas Trip Reportedly Called Off

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—President Carter has decided to call off his overseas trip later this month and to make a nationally televised address on Tuesday to help push his energy bill through Congress, according to informed sources.

The sources said the White House had decided to call off the President's trip to nine countries on four continents that was scheduled to begin Nov. 22 because it appeared that Congress would not have completed action on the energy bill by then. A House-Senate conference has met for 12 days and settled only part of the least controversial sections of the bill.

The trip to South America, Africa, Asia and Europe may be rescheduled in whole or part later. Mr. Carter will meet tomorrow with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and with his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, to discuss this.

Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria, India, Iran, Saudi Arabia, France, Poland and Belgium.

The White House announced that Mr. Carter would go on the air at 9 a.m. Tuesday to try to arouse public pressure to push his bill through the final legislative stage.

He launched the energy bill in April with three nationally televised appearances in one week, and the House passed most of it.

But he let down the pressure when the bill reached the Senate, which proceeded to tear it apart. Supporters are now trying to repair the bill in conference and Mr. Carter has been busy butting up Congress for the last three weeks.

Mr. Carter considers the energy problem the most serious domestic problem likely to confront his administration. The United States depends for nearly half its consumption on foreign oil, which could be cut off at any time, with enormous potential harm to the national security and economy.

Mr. Carter's plan, which he hopes will save 4.5 million barrels of oil a day by 1985, is now in the hands of 43 members of Congress, 25 from the House and 18 from the Senate, who are very slowly reconciling differences in the versions passed by the two houses.

So far they have dealt with relatively noncontroversial provisions—such as requiring local utilities to inform customers of their insulation needs or requiring major home appliances to meet energy standards. This week they agreed that new electric power plants should not be required to burn coal if there were not enough coal near enough and at a reasonable enough cost to assure reliable electric service.

These decisions have not stirred great controversy, but they have consumed a large amount of time.

In an effort to speed work on the bill, the conferees will informally split up and go on a two-track schedule beginning sometime next week.

(From yesterday's late editions.)

Den Uyl Ends Attempt to Form Cabinet

THE HAGUE, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—Premier Joop den Uyl's attempt to form a center-left cabinet broke down irretrievably today after 163 days of negotiations.

The Labor leader returned his assignment to Queen Juliana after failing to agree with the Christian Democrats on ministers for a coalition cabinet.

Political sources said that the breakdown after 80 hours of bargaining was final and probably would end Mr. den Uyl's career as Premier after 4 1/2 years.

Mr. den Uyl is likely to remain as caretaker Premier until an alternative government, probably of Christian Democrats and rightists, is formed. That would put Labor, the biggest party, in opposition.

Today's crisis came 5 1/2 months after a general election on May 25, in which Mr. den Uyl won huge backing from the voters. Labor picked up 10 seats, losing its total in the 150-seat house to 83, four more than the Christian Democrats.

Mr. den Uyl decided to give up on the eve of a Labor party congress called to resolve a serious split over the coalition terms.

Today was the 163d day since the election, equalling the record set in negotiations leading to Mr. den Uyl's last cabinet in 1973.

Mr. den Uyl, under pressure from his party to form a "progressive" cabinet, objected to several candidates put forward by the Christian Democrats for their seven ministerial posts.

Egypt to Reduce 1978 Installment On Soviet Debts

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Egypt has decided to reduce next year's installment on its civilian debts to the Soviet Union from \$119 million to \$17 million, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported yesterday.

The report was made a week after President Anwar Sadat announced that Egypt will stop paying its military debts to Moscow, estimated at \$4 billion, for 10 years, starting next year.

The unilateral decision followed repeated public appeals to Moscow by Mr. Sadat to reschedule Cairo's civilian debts, estimated at \$500 million, and a 10-year grace period on military debts.

Al-Ahram said that Egypt formerly paid the difference between the value of its exports to the Soviet Union, \$391 million, and its imports from Moscow, \$272 million as the annual installment on commercial debts.

Israel to Free Bishop Jailed For Smuggling Arab Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

Menahem Begin's office said that President Ephraim Katsir agreed to the Pope's request, which was made in a note delivered through diplomatic channels.

The Vatican's representative here, Magr. William Carey, presented the request to Mr. Katsir yesterday. The request had been delayed because the Vatican first addressed it to Tel Aviv. Israel recognizes Jerusalem as its capital.

"Israel is not afraid of him anymore," an aide of Mr. Begin said when asked why the government decided to release Archbishop Capucci. "He can't harm us."

He said that there were conditions to the archbishop's release but he declined to say what they were.

Archbishop Capucci's name

Paris Honors for Levesque Anger Ottawa

(Continued from Page 1)

vesque and the Ottawa government is nothing new, and it was summed up Wednesday at a formal welcome ceremony for the Quebec leader. When French Prime Minister Raymond Barre introduced Mr. Levesque to a group of assembled dignitaries, including Ambassador Pelletier, Mr. Levesque greeted Mr. Pelletier by extending his hand and saying: "Hello, crybaby."

This was Mr. Levesque's out-

Minor Face Cut Interrupts Tour By Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (AP)—

Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi broke off a speaking tour of southern India today after receiving a minor face cut in the stoning of her motorcade.

One of Mrs. Gandhi's staunchest supporters, chief minister Vengal Rao of Andhra Pradesh State, said at Hyderabad that her tour of the state scheduled to start tomorrow was postponed indefinitely.

The 58-year-old former leader canceled planned appearances in two cities last night and today after a series of violent demonstrations against her in neighboring Karnataka (formerly Mysore) State.

The windshield of Mrs. Gandhi's automobile was shattered by rocks hurled by demonstrators at Shimoga, Karnataka, late yesterday. A glass splinter cut her below the right ear but a member of her entourage said the injury was not serious.

Later she addressed a political meeting at Shimoga, where hecklers drowned out much of her speech. It was not known immediately if she planned to return to her home in New Delhi.

Desai Escapes Crash

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—Five members of the crew of an Indian Air Force plane carrying 81-year-old Prime Minister Morarji Desai were killed tonight when it crashed-landed near Jorhat airport in the far eastern state of Assam, Samachar news agency reported.

It said Mr. Desai and some other members of his party, including his son, were injured. The agency reported that Mr. Desai had only minor injuries but that his son, Kantibhai, had a fracture.

W. German Spy Killed, 2d Hurt in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, Nov. 4 (UPI)—An agent of West Germany's military counterintelligence corps on an espionage assignment was killed last night and another was seriously wounded, police said today.

The two were involved in an incident in a bar near Frankfurt's main railroad station. It was not known immediately if the shooting had anything to do with their assignment.

New Carabinieri Chief

ROME, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Armed forces Gen. Pietro Corsini today was named chief of Italy's Carabinieri, the paramilitary police.

He replaced Gen. Enrico Mino, who was killed Monday in a helicopter crash.

Retreat to Helsinki

When in Moscow, he starts his service by the Kremlin clock, which is visible from the British Embassy windows. He once ordered a demonstration in the streets against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Three weeks in advance every time he wishes to visit the Soviet Union. He must also declare his itinerary. His travels are always smug because he goes every-

Economy Is Foundering

Peru Crisis Traced to Host of Troubles

By David F. Belnap

LIMA, Nov. 4.—Murphy's Law, that fatalistic axiom holding that if anything can go wrong it will, seems to have found a special target in Peru, which is suffering its worst financial and economic crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

"Not only did a lot of things go wrong, but at the worst possible time," a local banking economist said.

The main symptoms of the present crisis are inflation coupled with stalled economic growth, a large government budget deficit

and, because Peru buys far more than it sells on foreign markets, a balance-of-payments deficit of critical proportion.

There are solid prospects for improvement in most areas of the nation's economy. But the international financial community—to which Peru owes its debt and to which the nation must look for further financing—is not counting on these prospects until they are much nearer reality than they are today.

Past Prospects

Optimism generated by past prospects that did not work out

is mainly responsible for Peru's economic problems.

Peru is luckier than other developing countries in Latin America and elsewhere that are shackled by what economists call "monoculture economies," meaning trade based on a single traditional export commodity. This country's traditional export covers a broad spectrum, including minerals, agricultural commodities such as sugar, cotton and coffee, and products from the sea.

Moreover, Peru is a producer of petroleum, a commodity in which it will be self-sufficient next year and have an exportable surplus in 1978.

Paradoxically, anticipated oil production, projected in the early years of this decade, helped lead the country into a debt that it cannot service comfortably, or even adequately, without further borrowing.

"Peru right now is living with the hangover from the big borrowing party of the early 1970s," a local economist said.

Other things besides oil fueled the "party." The harvest of fish, mostly Pacific anchovies, off Peru's 2,340 kilometers of coastline had made this country the world's most important fishing nation. Fishmeal and oil processed from the anchovy catch at one time accounted for nearly a third of Peru's export earnings.

The outlook for minerals was steady to bullish, and large investments were made to expand the output of copper, Peru's leading mineral export.

But the hope of finding huge oil deposits in the Amazon jungle region of northeastern Peru was the greatest expectation, especially after the major petroleum-exporting countries began to boost prices steeply in 1973.

Quantum Steps

Meanwhile, government bureaucracies grew in quantum steps, encouraged by what a former Cabinet minister described as an effort by the state to "control everything."

New departments of government were created and old ones were expanded. New buildings were erected to house the growing ranks of government workers.

"The central government has grown in current expenditures by about 4 1/2 times in seven years," according to a midyear statement by then-Finance Minister Walter Plaza.

"This growth is even greater in the public [government-owned] enterprises," Mr. Plaza said. "There are an excessive number of sectors, causing excessive expenditures, and tape and delays. The desire to control everything has reduced efficiency and productivity. This phenomenon of hasty growth and loss of efficiency has generated the deficits of the central government and the public enterprises."

Los Angeles Times

U.S. Aide Urges More East Trade

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—

Secretary of Commerce J. Edgar Kresps called for increased U.S. trade with Communist countries yesterday as he concluded trade meetings with Romanian leaders.

At a news conference, Mrs. Kresps said that the United States had a trade surplus with Eastern nations in the last two years as it exported \$6.7 billion in goods and imported \$2 billion worth.

However, she said that this was only 9 per cent of the \$54 billion in trade between the industrialized West and the Eastern European countries.

Bangkok Executes 2

BANGKOK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Thailand's two-week-old military regime executed two alleged drug traffickers today and sentenced a third, who has escaped, to death, Thailand radio said.

ILO Pullout by U.S.: Shock Therapy

By A.H. Raskin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT)—President Carter's decision to withdraw the United States from the International Labor Organization is viewed by union and industry leaders as an exercise in shock therapy that will discourage the use of United Nations bodies as anti-U.S. forums.

The President's decision ended a tug-of-war in which the political pressures exerted by a rare united front of labor and business won out over the advice of Mr. Carter's chief foreign-policy advisers and the unanimous urging of this country's principal overseas allies.

A decisive factor in the controversy, according to high-ranking aides to Mr. Carter, was the President's certainty that the official representatives of U.S. workers and employers—the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce—would boycott the U.S. delegation to the UN agency even if the government stayed in.

Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall, the strongest advocate of withdrawal among Mr. Carter's close advisers, had argued that a U.S. delegation with only government representatives would make a mockery of the concern the United States has been expressing over the weakening of the theoretically three-part character of ILO delegations, in which representatives of labor and business are accorded an equal voice with government.

In Practice

In 1973, when Henry Kissinger, then secretary of state, gave the two-year U.S. notice of withdrawal, he criticized the ILO on the ground that worker and employer representatives from the Communist bloc and elsewhere were in practice subservient to their governments.

Beyond this consideration, however, were certain immediate political constraints on the administration, which is having increasing difficulty with Congress on key elements in its legislative program. George Meany, the AFL-CIO president, after considerable initial coyness toward Mr. Carter, has been giving important help to the White House in the bitterest of the current battles on Capitol Hill.

Specifically, Mr. Meany has put the federation's lobbying apparatus, widely regarded as among the most effective in Washington, into action to support the President's much-battered energy bill and the new Panama Canal treaties. A Carter decision to keep the United States in the ILO might have jeopardized this cooperation by touching off a conflict in Congress over continuation of this country's \$30-million annual contribution to the labor agency.

The State Department, on the losing side of a struggle with the Cabinet over the issue, still doubts that a withdrawal by the United States will result in the adoption of the sort of changes in the world labor body that it had been seeking. Essentially, these changes were designed to end what Washington contends has been the use of the organization for partisan purposes by a coalition composed of the Soviet bloc, the Arab states and many of the Third World nations.

Versailles Treaty

The ILO was created under the Treaty of Versailles, in 1919, to promote the well-being of workers through treaties establishing minimum labor standards, forbidding forced labor and protecting freedom of association. It also sponsors technical assistance projects aimed at raising wages and

improving government bureaucracies. The ILO has been a major force in the development of labor law in many countries.

But the hope of finding huge oil deposits in the Amazon jungle region of northeastern Peru was the greatest expectation, especially after the major petroleum-exporting countries began to boost prices steeply in 1973.

Quantum Steps

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"This growth is even greater in the public [government-owned] enterprises," Mr. Plaza said. "There are an excessive number of sectors, causing excessive expenditures, and tape and delays. The desire to control everything has reduced efficiency and productivity. This phenomenon of hasty growth and loss of efficiency has generated the deficits of the central government and the public enterprises."

Los Angeles Times

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News Analysis

ILO Pullout by U.S.: Shock Therapy

increasing employment in the developing countries. It has 135 member states.

The United States charges that the ILO majority is applying a "double standard" by ignoring gross violations of workers rights by totalitarian regimes while censuring Israel and other democratic nations.

Publicly, State Department officials expressed hope that the shock of a U.S. withdrawal would induce countries that had urged Washington to stay in the organization to work harder to achieve the sort of changes that the United States had sought.

However, privately, they make no secret of their fear that the pullout may actually strengthen the power of Moscow and the Arabs in the ILO.

There is also fear that the decision to get out of the ILO will lead to pressure for the United States to quit other UN bodies and perhaps the UN itself.

But spokesmen for labor and business expressed the strong belief that withdrawal was essential to maintenance of U.S. credibility in international affairs.

"Disproportion" Is Seen

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (NYT)—Francis Blanchard, director-general of the ILO, said today that there was an "enormous disproportion" between the U.S. decision to withdraw from the UN agency and the reasons given by Washington for the move.

The ILO official is proposing a series of program cuts and emergency financial measures to offset the loss for the last 12 months of this year of \$23 million as a result of the U.S. departure, and of \$42.3 million that Washington was to contribute to the ILO budget for 1978-79.

He rejected all suggestions that the ILO had been "paralyzed" in its activities because of political divisions or that Israel was the victim of "harassment" by the organization. He also denied that the organization was "dominated" by the Soviet bloc or any other group of countries.

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House Meets for First Time to Hear a Senator: Humphrey

By Myra MacPherson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A group of Representatives in an unprecedented honor yesterday elected a member of what is known as the "senatorial caucus" to the House of Representatives.

Hubert H. Humphrey, the Democratic senator from Minnesota, was elected to the House of Representatives. Humphrey, 66, who returned to the Senate last week after a year's absence, appeared in the House chamber to give a lecture on democracy and the role of the other branches of government.

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Sen. Hubert Humphrey speaks during tribute in House, with Rep. Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., the House speaker, in back.

Gain Is Seen On Chance of A-Test Ban

Possibility for Accord By '78 Believed Good

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Negotiations between the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain on a treaty banning all nuclear testing resumed today for a month with officials holding out good chances for agreement before the end of the year.

The three nations announced that negotiations will resume Dec. 5 unless an earlier date is decided in the interim.

The private, trilateral talks began Oct. 3. During the first round there were 13 plenary meetings between delegations.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's statement Wednesday in which he proposed a formal ban on military tests and a moratorium on peaceful nuclear explosions brought the negotiations much closer to agreement, Western participants said.

President Carter said he believes there could be a final accord within a short time.

A powerful nuclear explosion was the main problem at the first round of negotiations, officials said. The United States wants both military and peaceful tests banned on the ground that there is no difference between them. Moscow argued that the treaty should exclude peaceful explosions.

The Western position held that while all nuclear explosions should be prohibited under the projected comprehensive test-ban treaty, peaceful blasts could be allowed by mutual agreement and with adequate international inspections to ensure they are not used for military purposes.

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David, 6-year-old "bubble baby," watches in wonder as he turns on faucet first time.

David, 6, Has Rare Immunological Disease

Ailing Boy Quits Plastic Bubble in 'Spacesuit'

By Linda Gillan

HOUSTON, Nov. 4.—Doctors have announced that David, a 6-year-old boy who has spent his entire life in a plastic bubble because of a rare immunological disease, is now able to venture into the world.

"Let's go for a walk," David exclaimed, fastened in a tiny spacesuit, his eyes alight and a smile on his face. And the boy set off on a tour of Texas Children's Hospital for his first glimpse of such wonders as running water and an ice machine.

Reporters, who were not allowed to see or talk with David or his family, yesterday were shown a film of the suiting up. His nurse, Brynn Holcombe, described his delight on that first adventure.

He was apprehensive at first, she said, but after about the fifth try he popped his head into the see-through plastic helmet, rushed to see himself in the mirror, wiggled his fingers in the rubber gloves, and hugged his family. Then he was ready to go.

David was born with a disease called severe combined immune deficiency, which had been detected by an amniotic fluid test before he was born. The disease only affects males. An older brother had died of the same disease seven months before David was born. The boy has a healthy 8-year-old sister.

Technologists and engineers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration here designed the suit, which is much like those worn by astronauts, to protect David from the outside environment, exposure to which, his doctors say, could kill him.

The spacesuit is attached to an entry tunnel, allowing David to go from his sterile room into the suit without outside exposure. The tunnel is then collapsed and folded.

Constructed of life-raft-type rubber, the suit is connected to an air system by a three-meter umbilical cord. The system filters fresh air with 99.99-percent efficiency, and is able to remove particles as small as one-millionth of an inch.

Power Supply
An equipment pushcart, built from a lawn-mower chassis, carries the air system and power supply and has a seat for David if he tires. Rechargeable 12-volt aircraft batteries power the system—which also can be connected to a local power source such as an electrical outlet.

NASA spokesmen said that they estimated the cost of the suit and support system at \$20,000. But, they said, much of the knowledge gathered from the U.S. space program had gone into perfecting the suit.

Engineers believe that at least once a year a suit will have to be replaced with a larger one at a cost of about \$3,000 a suit, to keep up with David's growth.

Rigid Testing
This "mobile biological isolation system" was developed several years ago, but had to undergo rigid testing to assure its ability to deal with all the possible risks to an active child.

The danger from a puncture always exists, but has been minimized. Since a small amount of pressure exists within the suit, air would be forced outward through any holes and help guard against an influx of germs.

David's doctors at Texas Children's Hospital and Baylor College of Medicine say he is developing normally. They say that he is bright, happy and always scores above average on the tests they administer. His nurse describes him as "super observant."

Ugandans Said to Ask Asylum in the U.S.
MELOUBOURNE, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP).—Three Ugandans sent to central Florida for technical training have asked for political asylum in the United States, the Orlando Sentinel Star reported yesterday.

Mebourne Police Chief Robert Cotron said that the defectors were among 12 Ugandan technicians learning to operate a \$4-million communications network purchased from Harris Corp. by Ugandan President Idi Amin. They were to have returned to their country tomorrow.

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2 Lines Win Same Right

Pan Am Gets Approval to Fill U.S. Parts of Foreign Routes

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Civil Aeronautics Board has granted Pan American World Airways the authority to carry local passengers on five U.S. segments of its international routes.

Starting Dec. 1, Pan Am also will be able to fill the empty seats on international flights operating between New York and Philadelphia, Seattle and Portland, Miami and Tampa, and San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Although "fill-up" rights also were awarded to Braniff Airways and Northwest Airlines in three markets, for Pan Am yesterday's long-sought action was a significant step forward in its quest to add some of the United States to its "world."

Except for the granting of fill-up authority to Pan Am last fall to carry domestic traffic between Detroit and Boston on daily flights to and from London, Pan Am had no other authority to carry passengers on flights between the 48 contiguous states.

In recent years, it had sought domestic routes and fill-up rights, arguing that domestic routes would improve its efficiency and balance its system.

Long Arguments
Pan Am also has argued that it ought to get some domestic routes out of fundamental "fairness," noting that the CAB in the last 30 years has continued to award international routes to domestic carriers to compete with Pan Am, but had not awarded Pan Am domestic routes.

Pan Am had 13 million empty seats in 1976 on flights in its nine domestic segments of international flights; there were more than 975,000 unused seats on the segments for which it won fill-up rights yesterday.

"It's certainly a sensible first step," John Krinsky, Pan Am's vice-president for federal affairs, said. He said that Pan Am was "encouraged" by the board's action and hoped that it would consider Pan Am's request for fill-up rights on some of its longer-haul domestic sectors, such as New York-Dallas.

The board's decision also gave

U.S.-Soviet Talks Seen Soon on Anti-Satellite Arms Ban

By Robert C. Ioth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Soviet-U.S. talks are expected to start soon on banning anti-satellite weapons, such as hunter-killer satellites, it has been learned.

The Soviet Union responded positively to the initial U.S. overture in March. Interagency recommendations on the U.S. negotiating package, made after seven months of intensive work, are scheduled to be put before President Carter this month.

The Soviet weapon is said to be a rather simple, "Model T" system that maneuvers to a hostile satellite and explodes when it reaches killing range.

On Sept. 3, the Pentagon granted a \$58.7-million contract to the Vought Corp. of Dallas for research and development on a satellite killer that would ram an enemy satellite.

The Soviet Union already has tested hunter-killer satellites, according to the Defense Department. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has said the Soviet anti-satellite weapon is "operational."

But its guidance and propul-

sion systems would be more sophisticated than those of the Soviet weapon. Unlike the Soviet vehicle, for example, it would be able to change orbital paths, and it could be launched from aircraft, sources said.

The Vought contract was granted after Mr. Carter decided to seek the most comprehensive "space pacification" treaty possible, as opposed to what a source called a "B-2 service" treaty favored within the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In the same decision, Mr. Carter ordered a vigorous research-and-development effort to develop anti-satellite weapons in case the negotiations fail or the Soviet Union suddenly decides to break strategic arms treaties and the proposed anti-satellite accord in preparation for nuclear war.

No testing of U.S. anti-satellite weapons in space will occur, however, under current terms of the contract.

At present, some limitations have been placed on hostile space activities. Weapons of mass destruction are barred under a United Nations treaty. An international telecommunications agreement forbids interference with communications, implicitly including communications satellites. And two Soviet-U.S. strategic arms agreements prohibit interference with "national technical means of verification," which both sides understand to include reconnaissance satellites of all kinds, including picture-taking, heat-sensing and eavesdropping.

The comprehensive treaty, as sought by Mr. Carter in principle, would bar everything from testing and deployment of satellite-killer spacecraft to any kind of equipment that could destroy,

Quiet Concorde In N.Y. Said To Strain Pilots

PARIS, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—French pilots say it will be so tiring trying to land the supersonic Concorde airliner quietly at New York's Kennedy Airport that they are demanding an extra crew.

A spokesman for the pilots' union said they had asked Air France to provide a crew for both the outgoing and return flights that start on Nov. 22 because of the stress involved in trying to make a quiet landing.

The British-French operators of the jet won the right to land in New York last month after a long legal battle over acceptable noise limits.

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Three Tons of Drugs Seized in W. Germany

HAMBURG, Nov. 4 (UPI).—West German customs agents seized more than three tons of hashish and other narcotics in two separate crackdowns in recent days, police said today.

It was the biggest narcotics haul in West Germany's criminal history, a police spokesman said. The drugs, hashish, hashish oil and heroin, were seized in Emden and Frankfurt.

Other documents describe Mr. Hayden's activities during the civil rights movement in the South that were "designed to eliminate racial discrimination," and proceed through his trip to Hanoi, the anti-war years, the Chicago Seven trial, his work with the Indochina peace campaign and his candidacy for the U.S. Senate last year.

There is a memo from the Los Angeles FBI office to FBI director Clarence Kelley dated June 6, 1975, that discusses Mr. Hayden's proposed candidacy for the Senate, and subsequent memos indicate that his name was taken off the security index because of his candidacy.

That memo states, "You are reminded that no active investigation is to be conducted of Hayden during the period he is a candidate for public office."

The last entry in the files is a newspaper article published on Jan. 19 of last year describing his campaign platform.

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House Rejects Compromise on Abortion Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).

—The House yesterday rejected a proposed Senate compromise on guidelines for Medical abortions despite intervention by Democratic leaders seeking to break a four-month deadlock on the issue. The vote was 193 to 172.

The guidelines are contained in a rider to a \$60.1-billion appropriations measure for the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare. Because of the deadlock, financing for those departments has continued since Oct. 1 on a month-to-month basis a last year's level.

After rejecting the compromise, the House voted to continue the financing through Nov. 30 and scheduled a session for possible action on the abortion issue before recessing until Nov. 29.

Senators, faced with a take-it-or-leave-it situation, will act on the continuation of funds, which also continues restrictions on Medicaid abortion included in the appropriations bill for the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30. However, Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that he would seek to delete the abortion restrictions from the temporary money measure.

The rejected compromise, approved by the Senate, 63 to 27, had been drafted with the cooperation of Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, Rep. Mahon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, then supported it on the House floor, where it was rejected because more restrictive language was sought.

The rejected compromise, approved by the Senate, 63 to 27, had been drafted with the cooperation of Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, Rep. Mahon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, then supported it on the House floor, where it was rejected because more restrictive language was sought.

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Bonn Establishes Elite Force to Track Fugitive Terrorists

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The government confirmed today that it has created a commando-style police unit charged with "targeted search" for fugitive terrorists.

Col. Ulrich Wegener, commander of the successful raid on a hijacked Lufthansa airliner at the airport in Mogadishu, Somalia, on Oct. 18, became chief of the new team.

A spokesman for the Interior Ministry described the move as a "reorganization" of the Federal Criminal Bureau. It came amid growing criticism of that agency by conservative politicians following a chain of recent terrorist crimes.

Interior Minister Werner Mai-

hofer rejected the criticisms of the criminal bureau, pointing out that in the last three years 64 terrorists had been arrested. Leaks from government sources indicated later that the new "targeted search" unit, composed of elite federal and state police investigators, had been established and put under Col. Wegener's command.

Strike Halts Japan Trains

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP).—More than 800 trains were canceled and an estimated 1.3 million persons were inconvenienced early today as 5,000 national railroad workers walked out to protest various government policies, officials reported.

A spokesman for the Interior Ministry, asked why no public announcement had been made, said that no public or parliamentary debate was required for an internal reorganization of a sub-national government agency—the Federal Criminal Bureau.

Col. Wegener was a lieutenant colonel when he directed the commando raid at Mogadishu airport, in which all 96 hostages were freed and three of the four hijackers were killed. The success of the action earned him promotion.

The new unit for "targeted search" is to consist initially of 90 investigators and is expected to be expanded to a strength of 200. Police sources said that the unit would carry out its tasks in

groups of between two and five investigators hunting individual terrorists.

16 Prime Suspects

Arrest warrants are out for about 50 alleged terrorists, including 16 persons—10 young women and six men—who have been named as prime suspects in the kidnapping and murder of industrialist Hans-Martin Schleyer and other recent crimes. Critics of the Federal Criminal Bureau have contended that it

Trucks Tie Up Oslo

OSLO, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Car owners today found most of the parking space here occupied by the trucks of owners protesting a 20-per-cent increase in taxes.

was relying too much on computers and too little on conventional investigative techniques.

Schleyer Clues Found
BONN, Nov. 4 (AP).—Police revealed today that they have found personal items that belonged to Mr. Schleyer in a minibus left near the Swiss border soon after his abduction.

The Federal Criminal Bureau said that the minibus was abandoned on Sept. 7, two days after Mr. Schleyer's kidnapping, about 10 miles north of Basel.

The area is about 25 miles southeast of the French city of Mulhouse, where police discovered Mr. Schleyer's body on Oct. 19 in the trunk of a car.

The announcement reinforced



Ulrich Wegener

speculation that Mr. Schleyer may have been held outside West Germany.

Also Rejects S. Lebmon Pullback

Hard-Line Palestinian Group Bars Hijacking, Exile Regime

BEIRUT, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine today disavowed air hijackings, criticized proposals to form a Palestinian government-in-exile and said that it would not pull out of southern Lebanon.

Bassam Abou Sharif, official spokesman for the PFLP, said in an interview that the PFLP had hijacked aircraft from 1969 to 1971 to draw attention to the Palestinian problem but discontinued such operations in 1972.

Mr. Sharif disavowed the recent Lufthansa hijacking saying it was done by former PFLP members expelled from the organization last year because they "insisted on continuing to practice their convictions."

He said that Wadie Haddad, a co-founder of the PFLP and its reputed hijacking mastermind, was among those expelled. Mr. Haddad's name has been linked in press reports to the Lufthansa hijacking.

Objectives Cited
"Previously, we had aimed to achieve certain objectives, mainly to shake world public opinion to realize that there is a Palestinian problem, to understand the Palestinian problem," Mr. Sharif said. "After achieving this aim, we decided to stop this tactical military line."

The PFLP is the leading "revolutionary" guerrilla organization, one of the hard-line groups that opposes any negotiated settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Mr. Sharif criticized suggestions that the Palestine Liberation Organization form a govern-

ment-in-exile. "We know that certain projects for a governing-in-exile have been prepared," he said. "This step could be used by reactionaries and rightists to push the PLO into negotiations at the Geneva conference."

Rejects Withdrawal
Mr. Sharif said that the PFLP would not comply with a report issued last week that all Palestinian guerrillas pull back in the border in southern Lebanon to positions north of the Litani River.

"If we pull back to the north of the Litani, this means that we try to the south can be easily controlled—no certain key bridge," he said. "This means that the condition is aimed at a renouncing any kind of action against the Israeli enemy inside the occupied territories. Therefore, this condition is rejected by the PLO Front. It would mean a direct ceasefire with Israel, abiding by Israel conditions, will fight against this and will not accept any condition that try to stop us."

The PFLP withdrew from PLO executive committee central council policy-making bodies in September, 1974, because it rejected PLO policies it considered indirectly recognized the existence of Israel. The primary objection was a PLO decision to set up a Palestinian national authority on part of Palestine evacuated by Israel, which implied the PLO would settle a West Bank state, or less a total liberation of Palestine.

Kissinger Sees Peace Threat In Separate Palestinian State

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told the World Jewish Congress yesterday that a separate Palestinian state, even if it declared its good intentions toward Israel, would inevitably be dangerous to the peace in the Middle East.

In what was billed as an off-the-record talk to 400 Jewish leaders who have been meeting here all week, Mr. Kissinger avoided direct criticism of the

Carter administration's Middle East policies that have been criticized by the Jewish community.

But in allusions that were lost on his audience, Mr. Kissinger indicated unhappiness with the apparent readiness of the administration to give priority to the Palestinian question, including participation of Palestinians at a Geneva conference.

Although reporters were not invited to the Kissinger address, tape recording of it was available later to The New York Times by guest.

Belgrade Denies Mrs. Broz Probe

BELGRADE, Nov. 4 (AP).—President Tito, 85, is suffering from fatigue but is otherwise well, and reports about an investigation into the activities of his wife, Jovanka Broz, are "irresponsible, distasteful fabrications," a Yugoslav government spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman also described as "unfounded" and "malicious" reports alleging that Marshal Tito and his party did not pay a hotel bill during a visit to France last month. He said that the hotel owner at Eugénie-les-Bains also has denied the reports.

The bill in question (LHT, Oct. 25) reportedly was sent to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, whose spokesman refused last month to comment on it.

The reference to Marshal Tito's wife followed rumors that she is under virtual house arrest for political maneuvering and could be facing censure for her activities.

UN Unit to Get \$455 Million

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 (AP).—Led by the United States, 105 nations pledged \$455 million this week to the UN Development Program in its annual fund-raising conference. The U.S. government pledged \$115 million for 1978, an increase of 15 per cent over its 1977 contribution. The second biggest pledge was Sweden's \$58 million.

The UNDP is the world body's principal development organization, supporting 8,000 projects in agriculture, industry, education and other fields in some of the world's poorest countries. Eighty-eight governments also pledged a total of \$97.9 million to the UN Children's Fund for next year.

U.S. Resumes Congo Ties

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—The United States has resumed its embassy in the Congo after a 12-year break in diplomatic relations, the State Department announced yesterday.

Puppy Love Diverts Ferry In Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP).—A couple concerned about their seashore puppy commandeered a ferryboat off northern Japan yesterday authorities said. Teruya Kono, 33, and wife, Toshiko, 22, were arrested 4 1/2 hours later at a kodate port, 720 kilometers north of Tokyo, where the ferry, the Shirayuri, made an emergency stop. Maritime safety agency officials persuaded the couple to surrender, they said.

The couple asked the captain to stop at a nearby port to take care of their small Maltese puppy, but the red-eyed officials said. They threatened the crew with their knives, authorities said.

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Dreary Development Area

Israel Immigrant Town Struggles in Negev Desert

By William E. Farrell

Dimona, Israel (NYT)—When Dimona on Israel's southern border is mentioned, one of Israel's first desert towns. When they do, they generally skip over it rapidly.

The style of the guidebook is toward bookish and academic, but Dimona is not in need of academic descriptions of the impressive ruins of the ancient Nabatean city of Mamshit, is dismissed as a "dead" town, its potential as a guidebook put it. The 22-year-old town, founded by Jewish immigrants, is a desert town that has emerged from the desert as if cargo planes had dropped hundreds of prefabricated houses on the desert sands. In these drab warrens, the uninviting landscape is a jumble of the descendants of the Diaspora: Moroccans, Syrians, Romanians, Russians, and women from the Jewish community of Cochin, India. It is also a community of U.S. blacks—mostly from the South—who call themselves "Hebrew Israel" and whose status in Israel is uncertain.

Limited Choice
Many in Dimona, there is much choice about their future—they have been rejected by and persecuted in their own land. So far better than Dimona is home. And the numerous social problems of the Jewish melting pot—or "melting pot," as some see it—are trying to better themselves.

Dimona plans call for a city of 50,000 persons by 2000 with expansion of industry. Recently, Dimona experienced a strike first—plans to lay off 300 employees. It is an unemployment problem that city officials say is a temporary aberration. They said and his wife, who came to Dimona from a place where he once presided over a four-table restaurant, is in his kitchen, he fashions dishes like his meat roll and fried banana.

Link With Past
Family's past is behind restaurant counter in an old case—birth certificates, age papers, the curriculum of his son who studied in the U.S. He dug into the case with his daughter's certificate. "Her name is," he said, which in Hebrew is "Hana." He was born May 15, 1948, his official day of statehood, he said.

bomb shelter in a crowded project is alive with the sound of rock music. The South is one of Israel's most vibrant, one of its most vibrant. The members of the are black and they speak other in Hebrew or in English of the U.S. South. Some of the black Jews, all 430 men, are crowded into 22 units in the project. The members of the "Hebrew Israel" are masters of organization and their quarters are immaculate.

Sparkle Amid Sand
A woman leapt and splash and to the desert. They wear brilliant turbans, long patterned gowns. The men and the women wear crocheted hats and the children are scrubbed happy-looking. The officials say that the sect are hard-working. The only complaint that seem to evoke is from

neighbors who protest their crowded living conditions and their night band rehearsals. But the "Black Jews of Dimona," as they are called, are a problem. Most have renounced their U.S. citizenship and destroyed their passports. The Israeli government refuses to recognize them as citizens under the "law of return" which permits citizenship to all Jews emigrating to Israel. The government says that they are not Jews. The black sect members claim that they are the descendants of the original Hebrews and that, if anything, they have prior claim to the Holy Land.

The overcrowding stems from the fact that the government will not allow more flats to the members. The situation is unresolved and harsh words have been spoken about Israelis by Ben Carter, the sect leader, in the past. In a recent interview, Mr. Ben Ami, as he prefers to be called, said that his disciples were classified as tourists, although some of them have been here since 1959.

Faith in Future

Their uncertain status is worrisome, he says, but the members go about their business secure in their belief that Dimona is their home. The women in the polygamous sect prepare the vegetarian meals, the children learn Hebrew in informal schools in bomb shelters and courtyards, the men work in the area and the Soul Messengers—the sect's main source of income—keep Israelis moving around the desert floor.

Aharon Schneider, a young educator, is confident in the future of this town, where 800 babies are born each year.

Some day, he says, there will be an international airport, thousands will be drawn by a projected canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea, and the nearby Israeli nuclear reactors will attract many scientists as residents.

Gershon Winer, a former resident of Grand Rapids, Mich., a former rabbi and a former educator, emigrated a few years ago to Jerusalem, where he ended up living in what he calls an "American ghetto."

Mr. Winer and his wife came to Dimona nine months ago. He is Dimona's city manager. "This is the real Israel—that of the future," he said. "Thirty years ago, I made a pledge to my wife to come to Israel. We have pitched a tent in the sands of the desert."

Poland Jails Berliner On Espionage Charge

WARSAW, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A resident of West Berlin was sentenced yesterday to 11 years in jail on charges of spying for "some North Atlantic Treaty Organization intelligence services," the Polish news agency PAP said.

The agency identified the defendant as Stanislaw Mikolajewicz, a resident of West Berlin, who "cooperated with intelligence services of NATO countries and passed them information on the defensive system of Poland." The verdict was passed by the Naval Court of Gdynia on the Baltic coast, PAP said.

The Prime Minister made the accusations during a stormy session in the House of Commons. Opposition leaders have been questioning Mr. Trudeau on whether he had any knowledge about the RMCP illegal tactics.

Denies Knowledge
Conservative leader Joe Clark and Mr. MacKay denied any knowledge of who had planted the bugs in their offices.

Burmese Troops, Rebels Reported In Heavy Clash

BANGKOK, Nov. 4 (AP).—Hundreds of casualties are being reported in the heaviest fighting in years between Burmese troops and Communist insurgents, Western diplomatic sources said today.

The insurgents staged a strong offensive in the rugged north-eastern corner of Burma, the sources said. They said that the government of president U Nu Win is angry because the Chinese have increased their aid to the insurgents.

The president, whose government is a combination of military autocracy and economic socialism, went to Peking twice this year seeking to improve relations and end Peking's support of the Burmese Communist party. His last trip was in September.

Rangoon radio said this week that the government had blunted the Communist push. The report said that more than 500 rebels had been killed last month. It gave government casualties as 126 killed and 237 wounded, but the sources placed the government dead at closer to 400.

Saudi to Aid Portugal

PARIS, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia has agreed to grant Portugal a \$250-million loan to help Lisbon through its current economic difficulties, diplomats said.

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GOOD SKATE—Andrew March, 12, arrives with a flourish at St. George Church, London, to receive a £1,000 award for his church as Britain's top choir-boy. He represents Tunbridge Wells Church in Kent.

Trudeau Charges Two MPs Bugged Their Own Offices

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (AP).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau yesterday accused opposition legislators who are complaining about alleged "dirty tricks" by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of "having phony bugs planted in their offices" in the House of Commons.

He made the charge shortly after a private security expert identified a "foreign object" found Monday in the conference room of the Conservative party leader's office as an electronic listening device.

The House of Commons decided today to hold a full investigation into charges that the offices of two opposition members were bugged, Reuters reported. It was the second report this week that eavesdropping equipment was found in the office of a prominent Conservative party figure. Conservative member Elmer MacKay said Monday that a device had been discovered in his office.

Conservative leader Joe Clark and Mr. MacKay denied any knowledge of who had planted the bugs in their offices.

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Thens Mops Up Her Flooding

that Killed 26

ATHENS, Nov. 4 (AP).—Work resumed today in Athens and the city of Piraeus, to remove debris left after yesterday's flooding in which 26 people were drowned.

The government is offering assistance to persons whose businesses were wiped out. The opposition, meanwhile, and the government for responsibility in neglecting drainage. The city's poorest neighborhoods—More than 67 centimeters of rain fell within a 15-hour period over the Athens area.

Among the dead were a mother and three children who were swept in their car by water reaching as high as meters. The rain knocked out power and telephone lines in both areas, trapping hundreds of people and bringing traffic to a standstill.

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Nuclear Breakthrough?

For many years, the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution was impressed on the outside world by soldiers high-stepping and tanks grimly rumbling past the Kremlin. This year the occasion is special: the 60th birthday of the Soviet Union. And party chief Leonid Brezhnev made it a little more special by proposing a suspension of all nuclear testing. So, even if the soldiers march and the tanks roll on Monday, the anniversary date, Mr. Brezhnev's proposed moratorium on a practice that fouls the atmosphere and increases the peril of a suicidal war will linger as an echo of the beat of a different drum.

Secretary of State Vance has already hailed the idea of a general suspension of nuclear tests, but agreement in principle does not necessarily mean agreement in detail—in the period of the suspension, for example. Nor does the Soviet-U.S. cooperation in this area mean that China and France will follow suit—or that smaller states will refrain from the kind of experimentation that could spread the nuclear military potential and increase the number of fingers on the fatal button. However, restraint by the two major nuclear powers does add weight to the moral pressures (which can take very practical forms) against further expansion of the nuclear threat.

Mr. Brezhnev had also planned to include in his speech a call for a halt in nuclear weapons production. This was in his prepared text, but was not included when he

delivered his address. It is, of course, the penultimate step that the Soviet Union and the United States might take in abolishing rather than limiting the perils of nuclear armaments, the last stage before actually destroying nuclear weapons stockpiles. But since this also involves the question of total limitation of all arms—a matter in which the size of armies, actual or possible, the sophistication of conventional weapons, the numerous techniques of terror and infiltration that have become military tools today—Mr. Brezhnev might well have thought that reference to it would lessen the impact of his statement of an immediately practicable goal.

That goal should be urgently pursued. Its effect upon world peace would be beneficial, if limited, and even limited progress toward lessening the strains and frictions that are so prevalent in so many areas today is fervently to be desired. This is particularly true for the two powers who have it in their capability now to destroy so much of the world; whose example is presently used by many ambitious states—or fearful states—as an excuse for seeking to acquire nuclear weapons. And it would help in what must be a major concern for humanity: to adapt fission and fusion to its needs without wrecking the environment. It is a good manner in which to celebrate a day which brought such a medley of promise and warning, of actual ill and possible good to the political, social and economic systems of the world.

Sen. Baker's Mideast Speech

Not even the fever of presidential ambition can redeem the irresponsibility, insensitivity and plain ignorance that the Senate minority leader brought to the delicate and difficult problem of Mideast peace in his address to the World Jewish Congress on Tuesday. Leaving aside the feeble reach for the historic utterance—"I do not want to see the United States ever try to buy peace by sacrificing Israel on the altar of American foreign policy"—Sen. Howard Baker's indictment of the Carter administration's Mideast policy centered on last month's joint Soviet-U.S. invitation to a reconvened Geneva conference. Sen. Baker, R-Tenn., charged that, contrary to a U.S. commitment in 1975, Israel was not even consulted about it, which is not true. The consultation, in effect, may have been more in the nature of prior notice, since the Israelis flatly disagreed with the whole idea. But Israeli officials were at least given a chance to argue their case in advance. The senator said that the statement called for recognition of "the rights" of the Palestinian people, and that is also not true. The statement spoke carefully of "legitimate rights"—and while the meaning of that word will have to be worked out by the parties, its inclusion makes a crucial difference.

And, finally, the senator would have us believe that, by this Soviet-U.S. effort to find the highest common denominator of extremely general agreement on how to approach a comprehensive Mideast settlement, the United States had "reintroduced" a Soviet presence in that part of the world. "What possible advantage to the United States can there be in linking an invitation to renewed Soviet influence with the reconvening of the Geneva peace conference?" he asked. The obvious answer is that the Russians have never been out of the Mideast negotiating picture or robbed of influence if only because it is impossible to reconvene a Geneva conference without the Russians. Under the terms of a UN resolution, they are the co-chairmen with the United States of the conference.

The real question, of course, is not whether the Russians will play a role in the settlement of the Mideast crisis, but how to encourage them to play a useful—or, at least, not a dangerously disruptive—role. And that, of course, is what the joint statement was all about. You can argue over its language, but only if you are prepared

to acknowledge the Soviet demands that were negotiated out of it, as well as what went into it at U.S. insistence, and to recognize how little it commits the United States, in any case, to "an imposed solution" or any preconception of what the final settlement should be. You can also argue over the wisdom of trying to get to Geneva too fast. A respectable case can be made that the time is not yet ripe and that the proper course is to pick up the Kissinger step-by-step approach in search of new and strictly limited disengagements. That, in fact, is more or less where Sen. Baker came down. And that is also where the Carter administration may wind up.

But to suggest that the alternative course of trying to move directly to Geneva, with Soviet concurrence, "changes sharply the direction of American policy" is to betray a curious unfamiliarity with recent history. A reconvening of the Geneva conference was the last administration's stated aim, if not as a first step, certainly as the logical consequence of the interim accords achieved in 1975. To imply, as the senator surely did, that there is some sort of Soviet-Arab-U.S. conspiracy to rush to Geneva at Israel's expense is to ignore present realities. The Israelis, as President Carter reminded the same conference a day later, have already "accepted the idea of comprehensive negotiations at Geneva," have also agreed to negotiate "without preconditions"—and have indicated a readiness to deal with "a unified Arab delegation which will include Palestinians."

We do not know whether it is true, as Mr. Carter also told the conference Wednesday night, that "we may be facing now the best opportunity for a permanent Middle East peace settlement in our lifetime." But we would not quarrel with the bottom line of his unblinking and restrained progress report—that "an unprecedented and concerted effort to resolve deep-seated differences" is in train. For the Senate minority leader to assert that the move toward Geneva could in any way justify an assumption that the United States is "casting aside the only democratic state in the Middle East" is to play fast and loose with the anxieties of an audience understandably fine-tuned to the first hint of wavering in the fundamental commitment of the United States to the security of Israel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Israel's Devaluation

The Israeli government's decision to float the country's perennially weak currency was, to say the least, a bold one. Most crucial will be the effect on Israel's balance of payments. Flotation of the Israeli pound should also be seen in the wider context of the Likud aim of rationalizing the economy and ironing out the distortions arising from past piecemeal measures. It may help to shift nonproductive manpower to export-oriented industries.

While the economic risks are obvious, so too are the political ones for a government which does not control the Histadrut Trade Union Federation. So far the Likud govern-

ment has had a surprisingly easy passage on the labor front, with the electorate anxious to give it a fair chance and aware of the need for austerity. It deserves respect for its realistic approach to the country's economic problems. However, the unions have given a hostile response to the latest measures and Mr. Begin could well find himself in open confrontation with the Histadrut, which is run by the Labor party and promises to be its biggest ally in the political battles to come. It is a conflict which he cannot relish at a time when crucial decisions relating to the Middle East peace negotiating process must be made.

—From the Financial Times (London)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 5, 1902

NEW YORK The New York Herald has received the following cable from President Jose Santos Zelaya of Nicaragua: "I praise the Herald for its editorial in favor of building the Isthmian Canal by the Nicaragua route. This country and my government are best fitted naturally to conserve the mutual interests of Nicaragua and the United States in so great a work."

Fifty Years Ago

November 5, 1927

NEW YORK—Florence Mills, the Negro dancer, lies in state here, and her body, in the same type of coffin in which rested Rudolph Valentino, has been viewed by hundreds of mourners who have filed through the funeral parlor all day. A chorus of 600 Negroes will sing at her funeral Sunday, and Will Vardry will lead a 20-piece orchestra. Miss Mills is reported to have bequeathed \$250,000 to her family.



'When I'm Calling You 00-00-00 00-00-00,
Will You Answer True 00-00-00 00-00-00.'

U.S. Hopes in the Mideast

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—The short-term objective of U.S. Mideast policy is to lay at rest any immediate danger of another Arab-Israeli war, achieving this goal by a complex formula involving concessions on both sides. These concessions focus on the West Bank of the Jordan River seized by the Jews in the 1967 six-day war.

As outlined in a conversation by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, this solution would involve a yield in present positions and negotiating postures according to the following theorem:

1. The spiritual and religious idea of Eretz Israel endorsed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Jerusalem government need not be translated into simplified terms of 19th-century European nationalism—as has hitherto been the case.
2. The West Bank, consequently, now under Israeli administration, would be politically attached to Jordan again—but as an autonomous area. It would not be established as a fully independent Arab Palestine, together with the Gaza Strip, as often proclaimed by Palestinian nationalists.
3. Arab inhabitants of this autonomous area would be free to work in or move about Israel; and Israelis would be free to move about the West Bank, with open borders and genuine cooperation on both sides.
4. As part of the deal, the Palestinians must abandon claims to total independence of a West Bank state; Israel must in exchange yield its claims to West Bank political sovereignty—but be entitled to maintain certain military security guarantees.
5. The Arabs, for their part, would accept demilitarization of the West Bank and acknowledge relatively minor but "necessary" adjustments of the frontier between their autonomous part of Jordan and Israel.
6. The Israelis would be permitted to maintain for an indefinite but temporary period a "nonoffensive" military presence in the West Bank to safeguard Israel during the period of adjustment to new circumstances.

Tensions

The thought behind this simplified description of a complex blueprint (which has been outlined by Brzezinski to both Yigal Yadin, Israel's new deputy prime minister, and former Foreign Minister Abba Eban) is that immediate tensions could be alleviated were the plan to be accepted.

Should this crucial change occur—and, as a consequence, once the Middle East started to retreat from existing tensions—Brzezinski seems persuaded that a fairly rapid psychological and political improvement in the situation might be anticipated.

His hope is to shift the former Palestinian battleground for which Arabs and Jews have contended in four wars into what he regards as a "Switzerland of the Middle East," meaning a region of more than one people, more than one religion, more

than one language, living in a kind of loose confederation. The West Bank Arabs would be politically associated with Jordan and economically associated with Israel.

The obvious immediate need is to interest both sides of a hitherto intense dispute in burying the hatchet while persuading their emotional friends abroad that this seemingly tortuous middle way is both feasible and desirable.

In the Future

In fact, this approach looks even further into the future. My impression is that Brzezinski hopes that once the initial chasm is crossed, a kind of economic, commercial axis can be established in the Middle East about which the area's diverse peoples can ultimately group themselves.

At the center of such an axis, one would find increasingly intimate cooperation among three groups of people: the Lebanese (Christian, Moslem and Druze); the Israelis (primarily Jewish); the Egyptians (Moslem and Coptic Christian).

The Lebanese, who are descended from those famous ancient traders, the Phoenicians, are not strictly "Arabs" in the same sense as the Iraqis, Saudis or Jordanians. The Israeli majority is Jewish; the Egyptians have a largely Moslem predominance but, as a people, antedate the Arabs who conquered them by at least two millennia.

Letters

S. Africa Listens

I wish to express my appreciation for publishing in your newspaper the New York Times editorial, "To Make South Africa Listen" (HT, Oct. 28):

We have for many years been pointing out the double standards and selective morality employed by UN members—both Third World and Western—against South Africa. Most thinking persons are well aware of the continuous preoccupation of many Western governments and media with democracy and human rights in South Africa, while gross injustices perpetrated by many countries, some of them our most vociferous critics, earn a passing reference or are ignored completely.

The editorial of The New York Times, one of the most influential of U.S. newspapers, gives a clear insight into the West's motives behind the campaign against South Africa. Acknowledging that some regimes leading the clamor against South Africa are equally "detestable" it adds: "The fact is that virtually all the world's governments now find it possible or expedient—to line up against Pretoria whereas too few

gradual development could serve as the inspiration for an "Arab renaissance" in the large area that surrounds the contested heritage of Palestine. To could then in turn stimulate new energy and open new horizons in the entire Mediterranean basin. Nobody can fault the national security adviser for paucity of imagination. But the first bridge still remains to be crossed—that bridge leading to peace.

But he does not, on the record so far, appear rigid or inflexible. Although Brzezinski's early pas-

NEW YORK—We are coming close to what may be the end of a great affair, President Carter's with human rights. The affair began with his sublime appeals to human rights as a concrete objective of U.S. foreign policy, and there were the thunderclaps of purpose when for instance he replied to a letter from academician Sakharov, or when he stroked into the office of Vice-President Mondale and chatted for a minute or two with the great Bukovsky.

The cycles were saying that it would not last. The test, everybody agreed, would be: Belgrade. Thither has Mr. Carter dispatched Arthur Goldberg, as our representative to the international session convened to monitor the progress of the Helsinki pact. The Helsinki pact committed its signatories to respecting a detailed list of human rights. One hardly knows where to start. The diplomatic professionals expect that very little is going to come of the heavyweight match in Belgrade. Kid Glove Goldberg vs. the Gulag Klad.

What has gone relatively unobserved is Mr. Carter's studied indifference to the question of human rights in the largest country in the world, which is

will speak out against mass murder in Uganda or the repression of dissidents in Czechoslovakia, for instance. Having stated this fact, the editorial simply proceeds to call for "sterner measures," and a mandatory arms embargo against our country.

The only justification given for this blatantly selective morality is the following: "In international as in domestic politics, one takes one's opportunities and allies as one finds them." This rather doubtful principle seems to explain why the West finds amongst its allies in the combat against racism some countries whose record of blatant racist practices is well known. Can we be blamed for our cynicism about the West's so-called morally inspired motives?

The New York Times' editorial is headed: "To Make South Africa Listen." We are listening, but what we hear are the strident tones of double standards and hypocrisy.

J. LOTTER, Counselor for Cultural Affairs and the Press, Embassy of South Africa.

A Figure of Consequence

Brzezinski in Focus

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The "passion for anonymity" which is classically supposed to characterize the ideal White House staff member has never lurked for long in the office of the President's national security adviser. From McGeorge Bundy to Walt Rostow to Henry Kissinger, the Ivy League academics who have occupied the post have, in turn, managed to surmount their natural modesty and inform a waiting world of their brilliance and influence.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's import from Columbia University, is keeping the tradition alive. In recent weeks, transcripts of Mr. Brzezinski's utterances from here to Bonn and back have been fluttering onto reporters' desks as gently, and almost as persistently, as the autumn leaves. Last Sunday, he made his television debut on CBS' "Face the Nation," and it remains only a matter of time until Zbigniew Brzezinski becomes, so to speak, a household word.

The attention and publicity are not misplaced. Brzezinski is a figure of consequence in this government and this world, which, one gathers from old friends in academia, is exactly what he long ago set out to make himself.

Utterly Secure

He is quite unlike anyone else in Carter's circle of senior advisers. While his relations with some of the young Georgians are fragile, he seems utterly secure in his standing with the President. Otherwise, he would not risk increasing his public exposure.

Brzezinski is almost a match for the President when it comes to confidence in his own judgment. Those who would like to see Carter's own rather enigmatic, not to say headlong, approach to foreign policy checked by a cautious, even skeptical, national security adviser do not find Brzezinski reassuring. You can see why Carter was drawn to him, however, when they met on David Rockefeller's trilateral commission, where Brzezinski was staff director and Carter, then governor, was a member.

Brzezinski has the kind of intuitive, even romantic, mind and articulate tongue capable of sketching in a few broad strokes an exciting picture of the international order with a big and vital role for the U.S. President to play. There is, some would say, more than a bit of the promoter in his psyche.

But he does not, on the record so far, appear rigid or inflexible. Although Brzezinski's early pas-

sion for the "human rights" offensive was second only to Carter's, he has helped along recent efforts to relegate issue to a more reasonable, manageable—place in our foreign policy.

Although he was a strong advocate of a greater U.S. role in southern Africa, Brzezinski counseled caution in signing sanctions to the United States in response to recent racial crackdown.

On another front, even though he has been personally affronted by some of the lectures he received from Chinese officials on the alleged infirmities of Carter's foreign policy, he is that he still supports more expansive contacts with the new leaders in Peking.

More important judgments Brzezinski's stewardship will be available soon. As the proponent within the White House of the President's, again on-again, nine-nation, "new world tour," Brzezinski has much riding on the success of that journey.

Next year, he will be involved in the struggle for approval of the Panama Canal treaty and the new now being negotiated with Russians on strategic arms well as the effort to host a Geneva conference on the Middle East from collapsing as soon as it is convened.

Overwhelmed

Brzezinski himself sees possibility of the administration being overwhelmed by a combination of the domestic approval of all three projects—SALT, an enforced Middle Eastern settlement.

If that happens, both his presidential pupil could be crippled in their capable shape foreign policy. Now his predecessors entirely agree that fate, although some agile enough to escape pen run. Brzezinski, testing, fame that once was theirs, ready to run the risk.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but prefer not to be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

On Rights for the Chinese

By William F. Buckley Jr.

nowadays called the People's Republic of China. There is not a recorded syllable of criticism by President Carter of the practices of the Gang of Geroncists who continue to govern the thoughts and movements of 800 million Chinese whose silent dream of human rights is the salient concern of international diplomacy.

The scandal is so egregious—the persecution of Chinese people is done on a scale so awesome, so awful that inevitably what one would expect to happen has happened: We have all got used to it. If Hitler had executed the Jewish population within his empire not at the rate of a couple of million per year, intending a final solution within three years, but, say, at the rate of 5 per cent per year, and if Hitler had won the war in Europe, there would be Americans today defending Hitler, poets and priests among them.

Mao and Maoism, having staked against every ideal of the West, having violated every canon of the human spirit—are nowadays defended.

The trustees of the Maoist regime have been transcended in the analysis of the most august moralists of the land, including James Reston, Barbara Tuchman, and Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith (whose technique was that of those who in the 1920s talked about the punctuality of Italian trains).

But the most defensive of the defenders of Maoism are those who are professionally bound to a concern with human rights, and an example of the latter which chills the blood is a Jesuit priest, Father Tennant Wright, identified as a "professor of religious studies at the University of Santa Clara in California," who recently wrote in the Los Angeles Times a page of it to Mao which would not have been excelled in any tribune Adolf Hitler by Rosenberg.

Father Wright says things, sure, it may be true that he killed a lot of people... sibly all this was true. Of many effective policies is during the last 3,000 years none of these things not said?

He concludes that Maoism accomplished what others not: "To care for the poor, the hungry, give human aid to the depressed, free economically oppressed and protect the innocents from grasping. Somewhere deep our Christian spirit are we that Mao succeeded where we failed in freeing the captive people of China from fear and spirit?"

People with the least know of modern China read such as these and tend to despair.

Well, Father Wright is uncommunicative member church whose head, as we as a few days ago, enjoyed Communist world to grant it to its people. Still, the West have their influence, and over to such as President Carter who goes day after day, after week, month after month posing as the champion human rights, but funding primary challenge to such calling: Does he believe that Chinese people too are entitled to human rights? Or is it too big a problem—600 million people without human rights perhaps too much to ask? If it were just a few hundred thousand, a few million—Rhodesians, say—he could to life on the problem? China is, well—China. As suggests itself sadly, Carter

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5-6, 1977

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Closing Prices, No. 3, 1977

[illegible]

today's closing prices in local currency

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)			Paris		London	
75.40	Cit Comm	73.20	Glaxo Gr	5.93	2534 Oakwood P	395 380 385
75.40	Dahmer	74.80	Gild Fields	1.81	9608 Ocelot B	571 1/4 111 1/2 + 1/2
75.40	Demag	153.30	Gr Un St	3.16	200 Orban A	7 110 + 1/2
75.40	Frank	153.30	Gallies	1.74	2131 Orlan B	445 405 445 + 1/2
75.40	Dreco	138.40	Hawker-Sidd	1.80	9228 Pampur A	551 1/2 5 - 1/2
75.40	Hoechst	138.40	Hudson Bay	3.62	200 Petrolina	520 1/2 309 320
75.40	Hensch	34.20	Imp Chem	1.50	11109 PanCan P	57 17 17
75.40	Karl	267.40	Imps	0.75	700 Pop Shops	16 1/2 98 98 1/2
75.40	Kaufhof	267.40	Markt-Span	1.45	484 Pine Point	53 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2
75.40	KHD	267.40	Metal Box	1.57	600 Pilsa C	119 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
75.40	Lufthans	152	Metal Box	1.57	200 Pilsa C	119 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
75.40	Mannmann	152	Plassey	0.55	600 Ralch	51 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
75.40	Metallogel	238	Rand Altes	2.36	9650 Revlon Pp	68 67 67 - 1/2
75.40	Nackermann	10.10	Rand Altes	2.36		
75.40	NWE new	257	Royal Dutch	4.90		
75.40	Schenck	257	R.T.Z.	1.35		
75.40	Siemens	260.50	Shell	3.94		
75.40	Thyssen	112.10	Thorn (A)	3.76		
75.40	Varta	212.50	Tube Invest	2.75		
75.40	Veba	212.50	Union Carb	1.77		
75.40	Volkswagen	120.30	Vickers	0.34		

Air Liquide	280
Alimentaire	85.10
Aquitaine	20
Carrefour	144
Cit Lafarge	1.65
Cie Caneacore	1.75
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November 4, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

American	£	DM	FF	L.	Gldr	Swiss	Dan.	Sc.
American	2.4386	4.3810	107.595	50.18	37.679	—	6.8830	100.48*
Brussels (c)	35.3928	63.8775	15.8363	7.30	15.854	10.54	28.30	100.48*
Frankfurt	1.8945	—	—	4.5088	2.2815	6.393*	101.83*	100.48*
London (c)	1.8945	—	4.0682	5.16	1585.00	4.2875	6.886	6.0075
Milan	3.2705	1867.70	—	10.17	—	—	—	100.48*
Paris	—	—	214.80*	—	—	—	—	100.48*
Stockholm	1.22015	4.00928	98.400*	45.86*	0.52528*	91.57*	—	100.48*
Zurich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.48*

The following are dollar values: Amsterdam 4.0005; Br. krona, 4.1250; Ven. 4.0025; Zurich 4.0075; French franc 6.55; German mark 1.4865; Italian lire 2.0000; Dutch guilder 1.612125; Spanish peseta 16.6386; Swiss franc 2.0000; Hong Kong dollar 1.0000; Japanese yen 100.0000; Swedish krona 10.4803; Danish krone 100.4803.

* 1/16th; Commercial frame * 1/32nds; 1/16th = 1/32nds; 1/32nds = 1/64th; 1/64th = 1/128th; 1/128th = 1/256th; 1/256th = 1/512th; 1/512th = 1/1024th; 1/1024th = 1/2048th; 1/2048th = 1/4096th; 1/4096th = 1/8192th; 1/8192th = 1/16384th; 1/16384th = 1/32768th; 1/32768th = 1/65536th; 1/65536th = 1/131072th; 1/131072th = 1/262144th; 1/262144th = 1/524288th; 1/524288th = 1/1048576th; 1/1048576th = 1/2097152th; 1/2097152th = 1/4194304th; 1/4194304th = 1/8388608th; 1/8388608th = 1/16777216th; 1/16777216th = 1/33554432th; 1/33554432th = 1/67108864th; 1/67108864th = 1/134217728th; 1/134217728th = 1/268435456th; 1/268435456th = 1/536870912th; 1/536870912th = 1/1073741824th; 1/1073741824th = 1/2147483648th; 1/2147483648th = 1/4294967296th; 1/4294967296th = 1/8589934592th; 1/8589934592th = 1/17179869184th; 1/17179869184th = 1/34359738368th; 1/34359738368th = 1/68719476736th; 1/68719476736th = 1/137438953472th; 1/137438953472th = 1/274877906944th; 1/274877906944th = 1/549755813888th; 1/549755813888th = 1/1099511627776th; 1/1099511627776th = 1/2199023255552th; 1/2199023255552th = 1/4398046511104th; 1/4398046511104th = 1/8796093022208th; 1/8796093022208th = 1/17592186044416th; 1/17592186044416th = 1/35184372088832th; 1/35184372088832th = 1/70368744177664th; 1/70368744177664th = 1/140737488355328th; 1/140737488355328th = 1/281474976710656th; 1/281474976710656th = 1/562949953421312th; 1/562949953421312th = 1/1125899906842624th; 1/1125899906842624th = 1/2251799813685248th; 1/2251799813685248th = 1/4503599627370496th; 1/4503599627370496th = 1/9007199254740992th; 1/9007199254740992th = 1/18014398509481984th; 1/18014398509481984th = 1/36028797018963968th; 1/36028797018963968th = 1/72057594037927936th; 1/72057594037927936th = 1/144115188075855872th; 1/144115188075855872th = 1/288230376151711744th; 1/288230376151711744th = 1/576460752303423488th; 1/576460752303423488th = 1/1152921504606846976th; 1/1152921504606846976th = 1/2305843009213693952th; 1/2305843009213693952th = 1/4611686018427387904th; 1/4611686018427387904th = 1/9223372036854775808th; 1/9223372036854775808th = 1/18446744073709551616th; 1/18446744073709551616th = 1/36893488147419103232th; 1/36893488147419103232th = 1/73786976294838206464th; 1/73786976294838206464th = 1/147573952589676412928th; 1/147573952589676412928th = 1/295147905179352825856th; 1/295147905179352825856th = 1/590295810358705651712th; 1/590295810358705651712th = 1/1180591620717411303424th; 1/1180591620717411303424th = 1/2361183241434822606848th; 1/2361183241434822606848th = 1/4722366482869645213696th; 1/4722366482869645213696th = 1/9444732965739290427392th; 1/9444732965739290427392th = 1/18889465931478580854784th; 1/18889465931478580854784th = 1/37778931862957161709568th; 1/37778931862957161709568th = 1/75557863725914323419136th; 1/75557863725914323419136th = 1/151115727451828646838272th; 1/151115727451828646838272th = 1/302231454903657293676544th; 1/302231454903657293676544th = 1/604462909807314587353088th; 1/604462909807314587353088th = 1/1208925819614629174706176th; 1/1208925819614629174706176th = 1/2417851639229258349412352th; 1/2417851639229258349412352th = 1/4835703278458516698824704th; 1/4835703278458516698824704th = 1/9671406556917033397649408th; 1/9671406556917033397649408th = 1/19342813113834066795298816th; 1/19342813113834066795298816th = 1/38685626227668133590597632th; 1/38685626227668133590597632th = 1/77371252455336267181195264th; 1/77371252

~~(2) Amounts Bertha is to pay for food~~

Why so many Fiat drivers are Herald Tribune readers.



Whether they're British, German, Swiss, French or Italian, Fiat drivers like a car that's lively, comfortable and dependable.

They recognize and demand outstanding value, so they drive a car like the Fiat 132, a car they know will take them wherever they want to go.

And whatever their destination-- in England, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy or elsewhere-- they know

they'll find another outstanding value: the International Herald Tribune. It's the lively, dependable newspaper that helps them stay on top of the world no

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No wonder so many Fiat drivers are Herald Tribune readers.

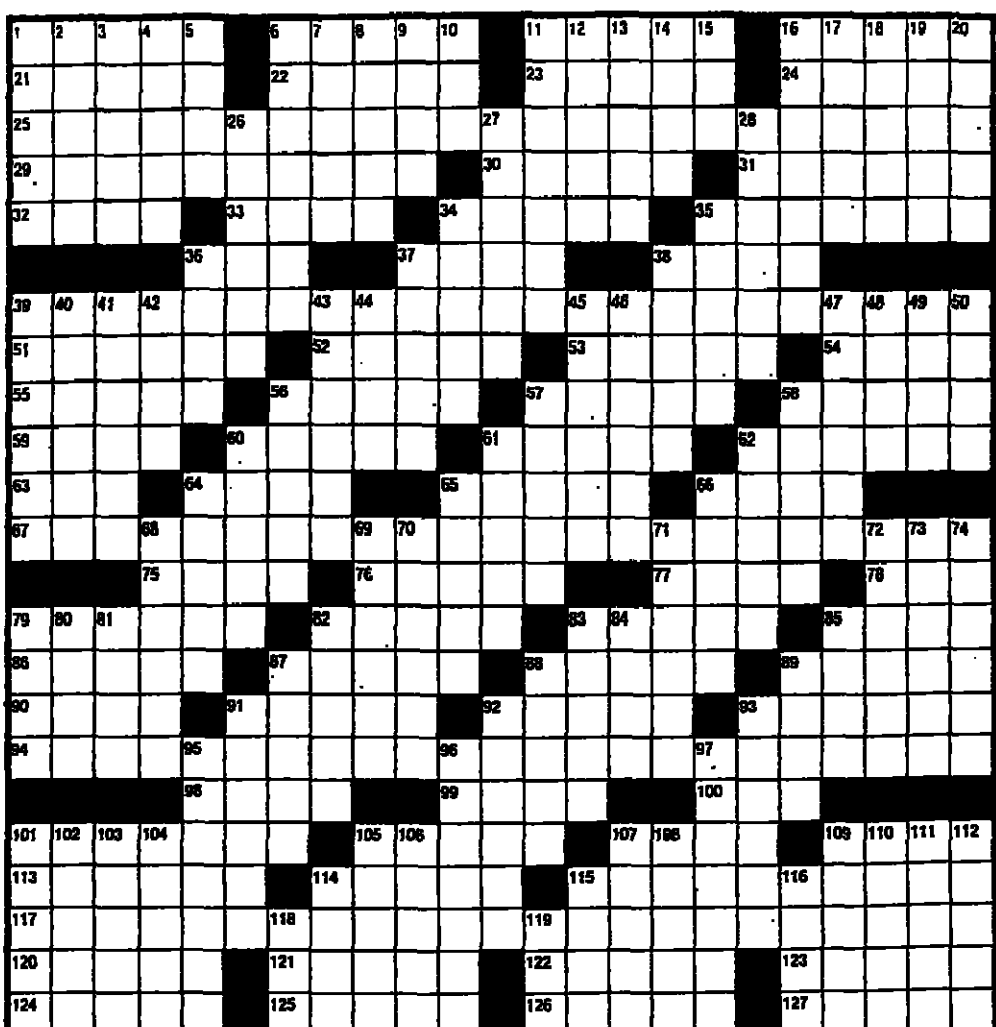
-and vice versa.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

PASSING THE BUCK—By Tap Osborn



DOWN

1 Comprehension
2 Diagram
3 Across, Messy
4 Native of Fennoscandia
5 Turquoise sign
6 Arab chieftain's domain
7 Outspoken
8 Swiftness
9 Remedy
10 Old English letter
11 Ticked off
12 Prominent

DOWN

13 Plump one
14 Canal started in 1817
15 "Dead"
16 African rodent
17 Martin's pal
18 Nose part
19 Harp on
20 Ovary
21 Almost
22 Syllabic
23 Approval

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1. BUREAU
2. MESSY
3. FENNIC
4. TURQUOISE
5. ARABIC
6. CHIEFTAIN
7. OUTSPOKEN
8. SWIFT
9. REMEDY
10. OLD
11. TICKED
12. PROMINENT
13. PLUMP
14. CANAL
15. DEAD
16. AFRICAN
17. MARTIN
18. NOSE
19. HARP
20. OVARY
21. ALMOST
22. SYLLABIC
23. APPROVAL

DOWN

24 "Dear"
25 Nuclear trial
26 Group
27 Messy
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B. C.

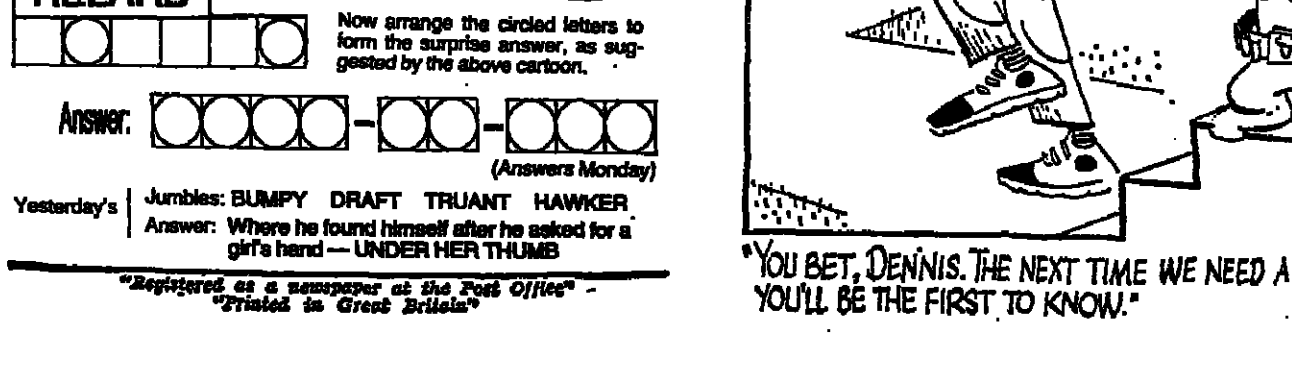
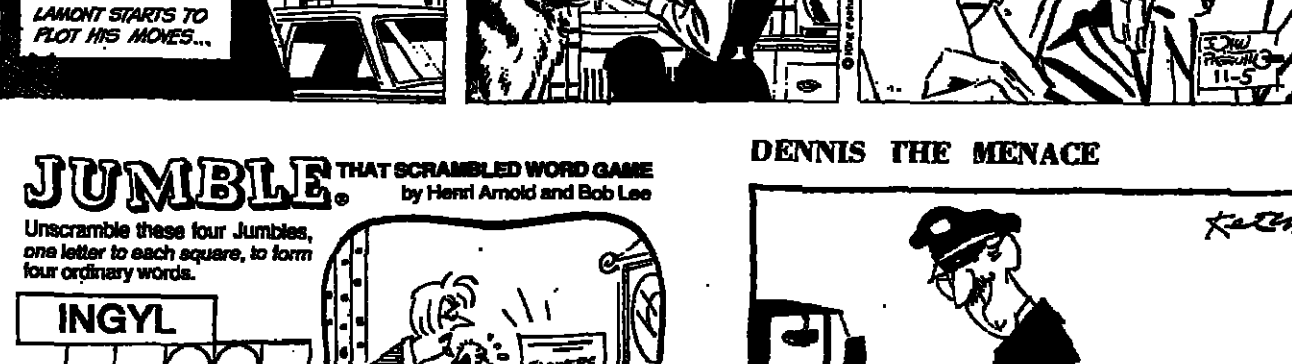
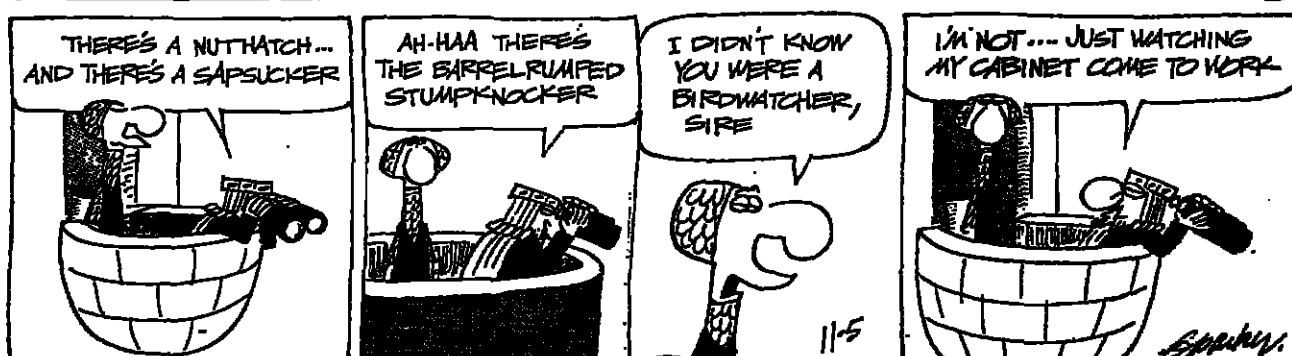
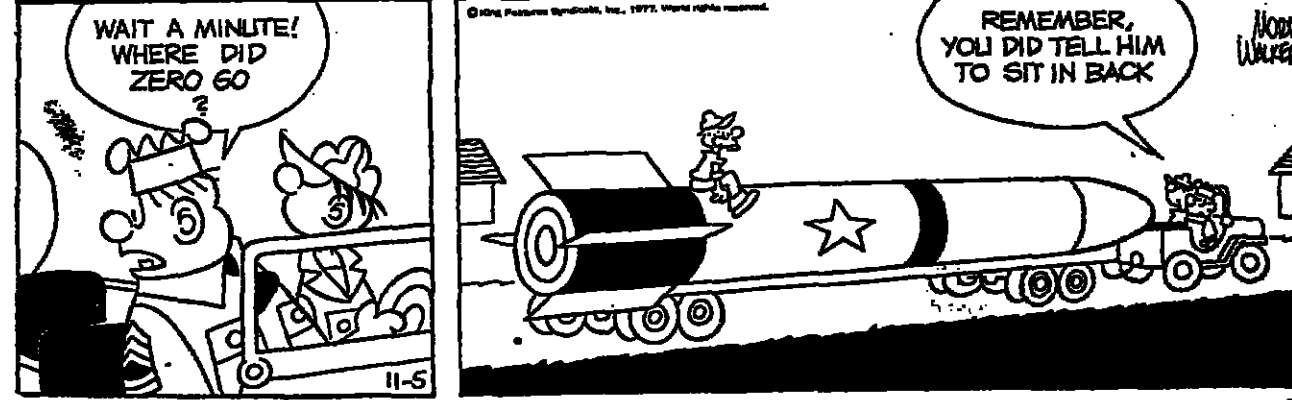
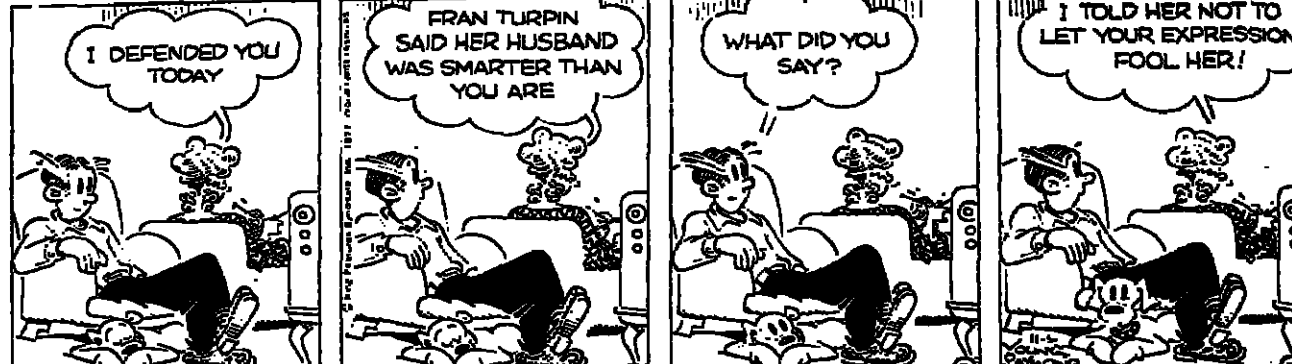
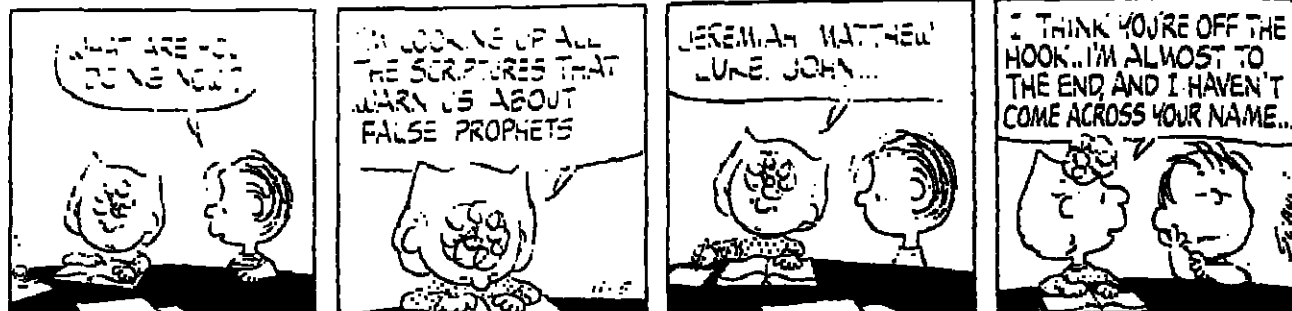
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R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.

R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



WEATHER

ALABAMA... 19... Cloudy
ALASKA... 19... Overcast
ARIZONA... 19... Cloudy
ARKANSAS... 19... Clear
CALIFORNIA... 19... Clear
COLORADO... 19... Clear
CONNECTICUT... 19... Clear
DELAWARE... 19... Clear
FLORIDA... 19... Clear
GEORGIA... 19... Clear
ILLINOIS... 19... Clear
INDIANA... 19... Clear
IOWA... 19... Clear
KANSAS... 19... Clear
LOUISIANA... 19... Clear
MAINE... 19... Clear
MARYLAND... 19... Clear
MASSACHUSETTS... 19... Clear
MICHIGAN... 19... Clear
MINNESOTA... 19... Clear
MISSISSIPPI... 19... Clear
MISSOURI... 19... Clear
MONTANA... 19... Clear
NEBRASKA... 19... Clear
NEVADA... 19... Clear
NEW HAMPSHIRE... 19... Clear
NEW JERSEY... 19... Clear
NEW YORK... 19... Clear
NORTH CAROLINA... 19... Clear
NORTH DAKOTA... 19... Clear
OHIO... 19... Clear
OKLAHOMA... 19... Clear
OREGON... 19... Clear
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SOUTH CAROLINA... 19... Clear
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TENNESSEE... 19... Clear
TEXAS... 19... Clear
UTAH... 19... Clear
VERMONT... 19... Clear
VIRGINIA... 19... Clear
WASHINGTON... 19... Clear
WEST VIRGINIA... 19... Clear
WISCONSIN... 19... Clear
WYOMING... 19... Clear

BOOKS

LIFE IS A BANQUET

By Rosalind Russell and Chris Chase. Random House.

Illustrated. 260 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Tom Buckley

THE TITLE of this autobiography comes from a speech that Rosalind Russell made hundreds of times in the title role of "Auntie Mame," which is likely to be her best-remembered part. In full, it goes, "Live, live, live. Life is a banquet and most of your poor suckers are starving."

Taken out of context, it may sound like an exhortation to reckless hedonism. But Miss Russell's life, as this pleasant book makes clear, was sensible and subdued, far closer to that of a Greenwich matron than of a star of stage and screen. One reason that she became a superstar, she writes, was that "you have to be willing to sacrifice too much..."

In 1941, for example, she declined to sign a second seven-year contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer because she wanted to spend more time than such a commitment would have permitted with the man she married that same year, Frederick Brisson, a talent agent and then later a successful producer, and in the raising of the children she wanted to have.

When she died last November, they had just observed their 35th anniversary in the same house in which they had lived as newlyweds, and their son and only child was the deputy public

administrator of Los Angeles County.

Miss Russell made 51 films in an exceptionally long screen career that ran from 1934 to 1971. She proved that it was possible, if not easy, for a woman to have a successful life of her own as well as a happy marriage. She also provided today's feminists with a model in many of the roles she played. That is, of a bright, witty, competent woman able to compete with men without relying on her sexuality.

Most notable, perhaps, was "His Girl Friday," Howard Hawks' remake of "The Front Page," in which she played a newspaper reporter opposite Cary Grant.

Mostly, it seems, it was her sense of her own worth that saved her from being ground to pieces, as so many actresses are, in Hollywood or in the theater. Her father was a successful lawyer in Waterbury, Conn., where there is a street named for her, and she grew up in a happy household as the fourth of seven children. She attended Roman Catholic schools, including Marymount College in Tarrytown, N.Y., and remained a practicing Catholic throughout her life.

In fact, she almost didn't go to Hollywood at all. Spotted by a Universal Pictures talent scout while she was playing in the old "subway circuit" of second-string legitimate theaters in New Jersey at \$2.50 a week, she demanded \$750 and got it.

Then, when she had a chance to go to MGM-M, the giant of the industry, she outfoxed the Universal studio head by appearing before him to sign her contract in the dowdiest clothes she could find, with her hair a mess and her makeup smeared. He almost fainted with relief when she told him she wanted to go home to mother.

With her demeanor so lady-like, Miss Russell was treated accordingly. Even in what were usually referred to as her beach-dog-girl days, she says, and it is easy to believe, that she never came at the time and four other actresses had been invited to lunch, including André de Segonzac and Edouard Vuillard, the post-impressionist who died in 1938.

Landscape Begun By Churchill To Be Auctioned

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP).—A landscape painting started by Sir Winston Churchill in the south of France in 1930 and finished by five other artists will be auctioned Wednesday, a spokesman for Sotheby Parke Bernet said yesterday.

Julian Barran, a picture expert at Sotheby's, said Churchill was staying with artist Paul Nash at the time and four other artists had been invited to lunch, including André de Segonzac and Edouard Vuillard, the post-impressionist who died in 1938.

Mr. Barran said Sir Winston asked the guests to finish the picture because he was having difficulty. They did and afterwards all six signed it. Churchill wrote simply "Winston."

The picture, entitled "In the Park of the Chateau at St. George," is expected to bring \$8,400-\$9,350. It was sent for sale anonymously by a woman, but a spokesman said it was not Lady Churchill.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

November 4, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on some prices following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the unit: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (q) quarterly; (i) irregularly.

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